The M'Kean County Miner.

$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. XI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1874. NO. 48.

What Is a Newspaper?

Dogma that gentlemen play
To amuse the taste of the day,
Whatever it be,
They bet on the key,
And pipe in full concert away.

News from all countries and climes,
Advertisements, essays and rhymes,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of (?) lying reports,
And published at regular times

Articles able and wise,
At least as the editor's eyes,
And logic so grand
That few understand
To what in the world it applies.

Statistics, Reflections, Reviews,
Little Jokes to instruct and amuse,
And lengthy Debates
Upon matters of state,
For wise-headed folks to peruse.

And thanks as they were and are,
The quibbles and quirks of the Ear,
And every week
A clever antique
Or nonsense rising theatrical star.

The ages of Jupiter's Moons,
The stealing of somebody's spoons,
The state of the crops,
The style of the fops,
And the wit of the public buffoons.

List of all physical ills
Banished by somebody's pills,
Till you ask with surprise,
Why any one dies,
Or what is the disorder that kills.

Who has got married, to whom,
Who were cut off in their bloom,
Who has had birth
On this sorrow-shamed earth,
And who tottters fast to the tomb.

The prices of cattle and grain,
Directions to dig and to drain,
But 'twould take me too long
To tell you in song
A quarter of what they contain.

AFTER THE FAIR.

Patchcroft Fair is held on Patchcroft Hill, which lies just at the edge of Patchcroft Park. It was a great fair once, but has declined of late years, so that the respectable inhabitants of Patchcroft—where villas are springing up, and parks are being cut up into building land—are trying to put it down as a nuisance. It is still a great day for the country-side, however; farmers, hands, and servant-maids resort to it from far and near. It is a good pitch for itinerant vagabonds of all descriptions, and shows and whirligigs and similar amusements find there the opportunity for a good harvest.

One fair-day, a tall, good-looking young fellow, dressed in a respectable velveteen suit, with a light straw hat on his head, bound by a very faded blue ribbon, his face as brown as a nut, and his eyes of a steely blue, steady and clear, was making his way up the hill—a plump, comely-looking young woman leaning on his arm, and a rosy-cheeked fat little boy, in a scarlet frock and big straw hat with faded blue feather, hanging to the young woman's arm.

These are Harry Smith, the keeper on the Patchcroft estate, and his wife and boy. He is not one of your grand head-keepers, with a score or more of underlings, but a plain working keeper, under a plain old English squire, neither more nor less. His wife, Hannah, was the daughter of one Ebenezer Brown, an elderly shoe-maker, and also a local preacher of some little repute in the neighborhood. She had been thought by her father's friends to have demeaned herself sadly by marrying a godless gamekeeper, and the village saints looked coldly upon her in consequence, while her father came to see her stealthily, for he and his son-in-law had quarreled fiercely, and young Smith had forbidden the old man to darken his doors any more.

"You won't stay long, Harry?" said Hannah, looking up at him beseechingly with her soft brown eyes. "You'll come back with me and Tommy, dear, won't you?"

"Oh, never fear," carelessly; "I'll have a turn at the knockemdowns, and one glass of ale in the booth, and then I'm your man."

Smith lounged indolently through the press and throng, clearing a path for himself and his belongings with easy insolent force. Presently he came to an open space close by the park railings, where a brown-faced man had set up his knockemdowns. The heavy thud of the sticks as they struck against the canvas screen, the provocative yells of the attendants, and the hoarse cries and laughter of the rustic patrons of the game—these noises and the whir of the flying sticks struck terror into the heart of Master Tommy, and he began to roar lustily and to cling to his father's gaiters, as if to drag him from the scene of danger.

"Take the boy away, Nanny," said Smith, hastily. "I hate to hear him roar like that; and just you hook it off home if you can't enjoy yourself and look pleasant."

Hannah took up the boy into her arms, trying to pacify him, and walked slowly away with an air of resigned melancholy. She didn't go very far, however, but took her place on a little knoll that commanded a view of the fair and of the place where her husband was standing. Harry was an excellent shot, with steady hand and clear cold eye, and not only a good shot with the gun, but at quoits, at bowls, at skittles. Whatever required coolness and steadiness Harry excelled at. The knockemdowns had no chance with him. Every shot brought down a cocoa-nut—and even in their cheapest form, and in the most wholesale way, cocoa-nuts are not to be had for six a penny, which was the tariff of shots. After every batch of shots Harry would gather up his half-dozen cocoa-nuts, and stalk off chuckling to the park railings, where he deposited his burden, and came back quietly and steadily, and walking up and down for a while in front of his mark before he essayed to fire again.

The gypsy-looking man almost foamed at the mouth with suppressed rage and indignation at finding himself thus hardly used; his bag of cocoa-nuts was almost empty, his pouch scantily replenished with coppers. At last he plucked up the sticks in a rage, bundled together his bats and the poor remains of his cocoa-nuts, and left the ground amidst the jeers and laughter of the spectators.

"I'll see ye yet," he shouted, defiantly, at Smith, "at a game that ain't played so easy."

Harry, elated at having broken the bank, strolled away, escorted by a few friends, toward the drinking booth, and here Hannah lost sight of him. She waited anxiously for a long time. He did not re-appear. "He won't come home now," she said to herself, sighing bitterly, "and Tommy wants his tea." She must go home. At the outskirts of the fair her attention was attracted by certain familiar sounds—a loud nasal voice reciting certain words, and then a peal of harmony. As a counterpoise to the evil influences of the fair, some good souls, her father at the head, had extemporized a religious service.

There they were, gathered in a little knot in the center of a circle hard and irreverent; two or three bony, resolute women with thick ankles, some thin-faced sallow men with long beards, about her father, a white-bearded benevolent-looking man, and they were singing a hymn with much unction. Dick, her brother, a fine-looking, fiery-spirited young fellow, in a white blouse, a little apart from the circle, as if half ashamed of what was going on. Presently they all went down on their knees on the sward, holding by the handles of their umbrellas, and some fervent volunteer delivered a prayer.

While they were in this position a sudden rush was made by a party of young men who had just issued from the drinking booth; joining hands, they parted the crowd before them, and rushed in upon the circle of worshipers, whom they scattered right and left. Hannah saw her father hustled to the ground; then her brother Dick, white with passion, stepped forward and delivered a blow at the ringleader of the disturbance. The blow went straight home, and the tall fellow bit the grass; the crowd parted on either side for an instant, gathering in thicker next moment on the man struck down; in that instant Hannah recognized her husband's face as that of the fallen man.

He rose next minute, and looked about him with ferocious, gleaming eyes. Hannah trembled. Dick was but a stripling, and muscle and sinew were undeveloped, while Harry was a sturdy son of Anak, built up of steel and iron wire. But there was the chance that he did not find out who struck the blow.

The joyful strains of the persecuted saints soon uprose from another part of the grounds, and this time they met with no interruption. Harry, sobered by his fall, looked at his father and brother-in-law with dark suspicion, but he seemed to be uncertain of his man, and after glaring at the people in the newly-formed ring for several minutes, he strode hastily away.

Hannah went home sorrowfully enough. Now that Harry had broken loose, there was no saying where he would stop, and at such times her influence over him was altogether lost. She dreaded his home-coming, the strong unbridled man inflamed with drink, a very savage in his cups, although at other times he was good and kind, as far as in him lay.

Before night-fall her father came in and seated himself wearily on the settle in the huge open chimney.

"You mustn't stay, father," said Hannah, putting her arm round his neck. "He might be home any minute."

"Nay, he's fast enough," said old Brown, with a sigh; then, after a pause, "Did you hear of his upsetting God's servants this blessed day, he and a lot of wild young sinners?"

"I saw it all, father," said Hannah, "and I grieved for you and Dick."

"What! did you see Dick?" cried Ebenezer, with a momentary glow of pride. "Ay, he smote the Philistine rarely; but it was sinful too. I reproved him, Nanny. 'Turn thy other cheek, Dick,' I said, 'to the smiter.' But it's little use saying aught to Dick,"—with a sigh.

"But he's a fine lad too, is Dick," said Hannah, her face lighting up with sisterly pride. "If he were as good as he's bonny."

Ebenezer groaned and shook his head. "That's what I've come to you about, Nanny—about Dick's goings on. He's got into bad company, dear, and I fear he's going wrong altogether."

"What sort of bad company, father?" said Hannah, with a blush. "Do you mean girls, father?"

"Not as I've found out yet," said Ebenezer; "but bad young fellows from Highdown—sporting, poaching, godless men. There were a lot of them at the fair, and, from what I overheard, I fancy that some of them are urging Henry Smith to drink, and that they mean to sweep Squire Courthope's covers to-night."

"But Dick isn't among 'em," said Hannah, half crying. "Why, father, if such a thing as that happened, Harry would lose his place and his character; and then what would become of Tommy and me?"

Ebenezer shook his head mournfully. "Eh," he said, "it's a bad job altogether, when it comes to the sinful pleasures of the world, and marrying them that minister unto them—a daughter of Zion in the tents of the Jebusites."

"Come, father," said Hannah, sharply, "don't you make all the squire's shooting boots—ay, and my lady's dancing pumps, too? So don't you say anything about Harry's trade. We're like to get a living, folk like us."

"Well, well, my daughter," sighed Brown; "if nothing worse comes of it, well, well."

"Worse'll come of it," said Hannah, going to the door and looking out, "if Harry come home and find thee here. Do go, father," she said, entreatingly, "and lock up Dick as soon as you get home."

"Ay, that's easier said than done," grumbled Brown, getting upon his feet and preparing to depart; "there's no'er a lock in my house'll hold him. Good night, love."

As soon as her father had gone, Hannah set to work to get every thing ready for her husband's return. She undressed the boy in readiness for bed, she hung the huge kettle on the rack over the blazing fire, she brought out a cold pie from the pantry, and set out the jug in readiness for the master's ale. All this forethought would not save her, she knew, from her husband's fierce wrath; but she would care for nothing if Harry came back in appearance sober, able to go out with his gun and watch the covers. For any thing to happen, and Harry to be found drunk and incapable, would be ruin to the household. Her work done, Hannah sat down on a low stool in front of the fire to think. There was a glorious fire of wood, blazing and flickering, lighting up the room with ruddy glow. The kettle sang a solemn bass, a light falsetto breaking in now and then; the cat purred in front of the fire.

Tommy was restless, and cried sadly for his dada; Hannah took him out of his crib and placed him in front of the fire, where he soon became appeased and began to play with the cat—a one-sided game in which the cat took little part.

A gun sounded close to the house, and Tommy, frightened, ran crying to his mother. Hannah began to tremble all over while she tried to pacify the child. Another shot followed, and another—a regular fusillade. The poachers must be in great force to be at work so early and so boldly. "If Harry should come among them now, what would become of him?"

Next moment the door was thrown violently open, and Harry rushed in—without hat, his clothes torn, his hands covered with blood. He hastily closed the door and barricaded it.

"Put that fire out, woman, can't ye?" he shouted, angrily, and next moment he emptied a pail of water over it, and the fire was extinguished with a violent hiss and smother of smoke and steam.

All was darkness now but for a ray of moonlight that shone through a narrow window, which was a mere slit in the thick stone wall.

Harry took down the rifle that hung on the wall—an old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle—loaded it, ramming the bullet home with deliberate eagerness. "Now I'll let daylight into some of 'em," he muttered. "Keep that child quiet, can't ye?" to his wife, for Tommy was now screaming violently.

"Don't, for God's sake, fire!" cried Hannah, as she saw her husband carefully take aim through the window. "Don't fire at them: perhaps Dick's among them!"

Harry turned upon her a fierce bloodshot eye. "What, you d——d baggage, this is your doing, is it? You're their bonnet and their spy, are you, with that canting old scoundrel, your father?" Harry struck her violently, and threw her away from him.

She sank fainting on the floor, while Tommy plucked at her skirts and screamed violently.

"I know the scoundrel by his white horse," muttered Harry; and the next moment he brought the rifle to his shoulder and fired. The cottage thrilled with the report, and the next moment a loud, shrill cry sounded on the night air. Then followed an awful stillness.

There was a quick scamper of feet next heard. The poachers were dispersing. Harry, with an exulting shout, opened the door and strode forth, disappearing into outer darkness.

When Hannah came to herself she was in bed, and the village doctor and her father were standing close by.

"It's a sad business, my dear," said her father, his voice choking with emotion; "but the Lord's will be done."

"Then Dick is killed!" cried Hannah. "O my God, and he did it."

"That we cannot say now," said Ebenezer, shaking his head gravely; "let us hope it was an accident. The poor misguided boy was shot through the heart by a rifle bullet, and thy husband—"

"Yes; what of him—what have they done to him—to Tommy's father?"

"My child, he was shot on the same night. I am thankful to say that none of our people are answerable for his blood. His murderer was a gypsy fellow who has fled the country, but the police are on his track."

The police, however, never found out who shot poor Harry Smith. His widow went back to her father's house with little Tommy, and after a proper interval of grief and loneliness, married a descent minister of her father's persuasion, and has been tolerably happy in her union. But Tommy takes after his father a good deal, and promises to be a thorn in the side of his pious beau-pere.

An Effective Rebuke.

Rev. Mr. Borrownot was a most excellent man, but he had his troubles. For instance:

In his congregation were two young ladies who were in the habit of whispering and giggling during service. One Sabbath afternoon, during sermon-time, these heretofore irrepressible damsels fell to whispering more loudly than usual—so loudly that they disturbed the neighboring worshippers. Suddenly the preacher stopped in his discourse, and said:

"I observe two young ladies in the congregation engaged in conversation. I wish to be polite to ladies, so I will not interrupt them with my preaching. When they have concluded I will resume."

The minister soon resumed his discourse, and said young ladies were not only effectually cured of whispering during divine service, but many another unseemly habit on the part of others was cured as well.

The New Jersey Forest Fires.

The soil in some sections of New Jersey after the forest fires, a correspondent writes us, is literally baked. I have kicked it up with my boot to the depth of a foot, as one does upon the seashore, and found it as thin as ashes and as dry as gunpowder. Near Hammonton much of the vegetation turned black, and the grapes were cooked. Streams that have never been known to fail show their dry and seamed bottoms and a few sparse blades of gram springing up in the hollows.

The fire has burned over the harvest fields, sending men fleeing in terror, and, I am convinced, in more than one case has destroyed human life. Only a few miles from Burkeville a man stood within his saw-mill, a large building, viewing the warping structure, when, before he suspected it, he found it was on fire in several places. He had no more than time to escape, when the whole thing was like tinder. Near Hammonton a school house was only saved by starting back-fires.

When Billy Tomphian, near Egg Harbor city, was awakened a few nights ago by something rattling upon the roof, he lay still and listened a moment, then he shook his wife. "Wake up, Jane, the rain has come at last; thank the Lord! Open your ears and listen."

But it seemed to him that it was unusually light for a rainy night, and with some misgivings he hastily drew on his trousers and went to the window. His next proceeding was to give a Comanche war-whoop that brought his wife to her feet. The woods were ablaze, and the flames were coming steadily down upon them. The clearing which surrounded the house made it look as if it would escape; but, hastily gathering a number of valuables, they moved to a point beyond all peril, where they remained until daylight, when they returned and found that, with the exception of a little scorching, the old home was none the worse.

The fires that occurred near Manahawkin were caused by the carelessness of the brush-burners. Some days later the locomotive on the Farmingdale and Freehold road started the flames, and it was only by the most determined and united efforts that the former place was saved. The fire then began working its way in the direction of Ocean Grove, and the providential interception of a stream of water was all that saved that place from being swept out of existence. The burning of peat near Poplar caused 3,000 acres of timber to be consumed. This place, by the way, has been burned over in whole or in part every season for the last ten years. The fires have been raging for two weeks near Egg Harbor, where the land is not very valuable. A great many acres of cranberries have been destroyed in Atlantic and Burlington counties, besides a number of dwelling-houses and mills.

How Thimbles are Made.

The manufacture of thimbles is very simple, but singularly interesting. Coin silver is mostly used, and is obtained by purchasing coin dollars. Hence it happens that the profits of the business are affected instantaneously by all the variations in the nation's greenback promises to pay. The first operation strikes a novice as almost wicked, for it is nothing else than putting a lot of bright silver dollars, fresh from the mint, into dirty crucibles, and melting them up into solid ingots. These are rolled out to a required thickness, and cut by a stamp into circular pieces of any required size. A solid metal bar of the size of the inside of the intended thimble, moved by powerful machinery up and down in a bottomless mold of the outside of the same thimble, bends the circular disks into the thimble shape as fast as they can be placed under the descending bar. Once in shape, the work of brightening, polishing, and decorating is done upon a lathe. First, the blank form is fitted upon a rapidly-revolving rod. A slight touch of a sharp chisel takes a thin shaving from the end, another does the same on the side, and the third rounds off the rim. A second wheel prints a different ornament around the center, while a third rounds off the rim. A round steel rod, dipped in oil and pressed upon the surface gives it a lustrous polish. Then a little revolving steel against the revolving blank, prints that ornament just outside the rim. A second wheel prints a different ornament around the center, while a third wheel with sharp points makes the indentations on the lower end of the thimble. The inside is brightened and polished in a similar way, the thimble being held in a revolving mold. All that remains to be done is to boil the completed thimbles in soapsuds, to remove the oil, brush them up and pack them up for trade.

The Population of France.

An official return just published shows that France in 1872 contained 35,382,253 citizens and 740,663 foreigners. The former consisted of 30,676,943 natives of the departments in which they resided, 4,542,764 persons who had removed from one department to another, 126,243 Alsatians and Lorrainers who had elected to continue French subjects, and 26,803 naturalized foreigners. The foreigners comprised 347,558 Belgians, 112,659 Italians, 64,908 Alsatians and Lorrainers who had accepted German nationality, 52,954 Spaniards, 52,950 Russians, 42,834 Poles, 42,830 Swiss, 32,361 Germans, 26,008 English, 17,077 Dutch, 7,358 Scandinavians, 6,259 Americans, 5,116 Austrians and Hungarians, 3,834 Asiatics, 1,773 Turks, Greeks, etc., and 9,826 persons from other countries.

A BIG BUSINESS CHECKED.

The Arrest of the Household Sewing Machine Company.

For some time letters have been sent to officers and newspapers in New York from persons in all directions, saying that they had been swindled out of sums of $15 and upward by "Robert J. Mulligan & Co.," and others professing to be sewing machine manufacturers. The letters having been handed to Superintendent Walling, he said that he had received many of the same kind, and that they were handed over to Detectives Heidelberg and Tilley. The officers arrested Robert J. Mulligan, alias Burbank, and two boys, William J. Corrigan and Bernard McLaughlin, in a room in the rear of the tenement at 304 West Fortieth street, the hiding place of "Mr. Mulligan," who of course is never at the office when inquired for. Some of the books of the concern, representing a business of thousands of dollars in the past year, and hundreds of letters from the dupes of the concern, were seized by the detectives, and with them some of the advertised "Household Sewing Machines."

The office of the concern was at Greenwich and Cortland streets, Mulligan having another at 71 Nassau street, where he has been selling sewing machines to the country folks under the name of Jerome P. Hudson, and one at 95 Liberty street under the name of George W. Paine. The factory is supposed to be at 335 Canal street, but there is no factory there. The boys who were arrested say that they were employed by the week to address envelopes containing circulars, and that they are innocent.

The "Household Sewing Machine" is a worthless toy that is operated by a crank, and is like the old-fashioned domestic coffee mill.

Selling a Horse.

A man who lived out West, and who would scorn to tell a lie, had a peculiar way of carrying on his business. He was a dealer in horses and on a certain occasion had several horses which he wished to sell. He had been buying some fine young stock very cheap, and concluded to sell off some of the older; and this conclusion on his part he gave to the world—not that he *wished* to sell, but that he was *willing* to sell. Late one evening he gave to his wife his pocket-book, and having lighted his lantern, he went with his spouse to the stable, where the following little scene transpired:

"Mrs. Fetlock, what will you give me for that horse?" he asked, placing his hand upon one of the beasts he was willing to sell.

"I will give you two hundred dollars, answered the good wife. And she counted out the sum in bright new greenbacks, and proffered it.

"No, no, madam," he said, with decision. "I couldn't look at any such money for *that* horse."

And so they went through with the lot.

Three days afterward an eager customer appeared at his stables, and after much examination he fixed his eyes upon a beast which he thought he should like, and asked the lowest price. Two hundred and fifty dollars was the owner's price.

"But, Fetlock, that is too high. I had thought of paying not more than a hundred and *fifty*."

The dealer elevated his eyebrows with a surprised smile.

"Why, bless your soul! I was offered two hundred dollars for that horse, only three days ago, and had the money shoved into my face in bright new greenbacks; but I wouldn't look at it! I guess we'll have to pass *this* horse."

But the customer had fancied that particular horse, and he finally bought him for two hundred and forty dollars, apparently well pleased that he had knocked down the ten dollars.

He Knew It.

There was, five and twenty years ago, an attorney practising in our courts, named Boonton. Had he been on the frontier he would have been either a blood-letter, or an arrant coward, I don't know which; but here he was simply a noisy, coarse-grained bully; and his chief delight was to badger and bully witnesses of the opposing counsel on the stand.

One day a horse case was on trial, in which Boonton was for the defendant. By and by, counsel for the plaintiff called a witness who was supposed to be something of a horse-doctor. He was a middle-aged, easy, good-natured man, clad in homespun, whose bronzed brow and hard hands betokened sweat and toil. His testimony, which was clear, simple, and direct, made things look dark for the defendant, and when Boonton got hold of him he proceeded to *cross*-question him in his usual brutal manner. Said cross-examination wound up rather abruptly as follows:

"Well, now," demanded the counsel, with a tomahawk-like flourish, "what do you know about a horse, anyway?—Do you really profess to be a *horse-doctor?*"

"No, sir, not exactly. I don't profess to be a horse-doctor, but I know a good deal about the nater of the beast."

"That is," cried Boonton, glaring first at the witness, and then smiling at the jury, nodding graciously to the court, and sweeping a triumphant glance over the audience,—"that is to say, sir—you know a horse from a jackass when you see them?"

"Ah—ya-as,—jes' so," returned the witness, with imperturbable good-humor and gravity, "*between the two beasts I should never take you for the horse!*"

For once in his life, at least, the bully was effectually squelched, and amid the wild roar which followed he threw himself into his seat, and allowed the witness to leave the stand.

The Early Whale Fisheries.

In an article on the whale fisheries, an exchange says: We believe there is yet extant the first agreement ever made in America on the subject. In it "James Loper doth engage to carry on a design of whale catching on the island of Nantucket. That is to say, James engages to be a third in all respects, and some of the town engages on the other two-thirds, in a like manner."

This little spark kindled a great flame that burned around the world.

Work was begun on the smallest scale in boats from the shore by thrifty, industrious, and courageous men, and in 1761 the small island of Nantucket employed ten vessels of 100 tons each. In the year following the number had increased to fifteen vessels, and within twelve months more a magnificent fleet of eighty vessels, all hailing from Nantucket, were in search of whales on the nearest and more distant waters.

The whalebone exported from America to Great Britain reduced the price of that material one-third. The British government had already thus far expended the extraordinary sum of £1,687,902 in bounties, and were content a while to watch the progress of their colonial subjects in the whale-fisheries; but after the Declaration of Independence they were no longer interested in them, and renewed and added to their offers of bounties. They offered a premium of £600 to the vessel proceeding to the Pacific, continuing four months on the ground, and, after being sixteen months out, having the greatest quantity of sperm-oil on board. Five hundred pounds more were promised to any of the seven vessels having the next greatest quantity. A second invitation was also issued to foreigners, who were allowed to import their goods free of duty and to compete for all the premiums. The pertinacity of the government appears as strange as the aversion of the sailors to an exciting service in which they might be expected to glory.

The Americans were never assisted by their government, and depended on their own resources alone. Their success elicited a brilliant eulogy from Burke in the English Parliament; and on the Arctic and Antarctic, the Pacific and the Atlantic, they were unrivaled as hunters of the grandest game in the world. In 1840 the whaling fleet numbered 675 vessels, most of them measuring over 400 tons each, and their total capacity was 200,000 tons. They were manned by 1,700 of the hardiest, pluckiest, and most indomitable seamen. Their value was $25,000,000, and they carried on an annual business of $5,000,000.

[illegible] tucket whalemen is strikingly stated in *Nimrod of the Sea*. They practiced co-operation to perfection. "From the first," says Captain Davis, "the people clubbed their means to build or buy a vessel, and many branches of the labor were conducted by those immediately interested in the voyage. The cooper while employed in making casks took good care that they were of sound, seasoned wood, lest they might leak his oil in the long voyage; the blacksmith forged the choicest iron in the shank of the harpoon, which he knew, perhaps from actual experience, would be put to the severest test in wrenching and twisting as the whale, in which he had a one-hundredth interest, was secured; the rope-maker faithfully tested each yarn of the tow-line to make certain that it would carry 200 pounds of strain, for he well knew that one weak inch in his work might cause the loss of a fighting monster; the very women and girls who made the clothing remembered in their toil that father, brother, or one dearer yet might wear the garment, and extra stitches were lovingly thrown in to save the loss of a button or the ripping of a seam." Thus it was that the profits of the labor were directly enjoyed by those engaged in it, and the workman's interest was the master's, and the master's the workman's.

Under Arrest.

A correspondent at Afton, Iowa, says: At the battle of Chickamauga, General Willich, commanding a brigade, had by some omission incurred the displeasure of General Rosecrans, the commanding general. General Willich was sent for, and notified by the general commanding that he could for the present consider himself under arrest. Then came the following dialogue:

General R.—"General, consider yourself under arrest, and leave your sword here until your case is tried."

General W.—"Yes, general, I will consider myself under arrest, and shust," (here the Germanic of General W. began to explode) "so soon as dis fight's over I'll come and fix him up."

General R.—But, Sir, I want you to consider yourself under arrest *now*."

General W.—"Of course I do; and, Shinseral Rosecrans, as soon as I gits off this fight, I'll be up and settle this thing."

General R.—"But, Sir, I can't let you go into this fight. You are under arrest. I will assign a commander to your brigade."

General W.—"You send an officer to fight my boys? He can't do it; they don't know him. Me they know; I teach them; I fight them, and none of the boys would know how to fight or what to do only when I goes with them. My boys belong to me. Yes, *me*, General Willich. *I command* the brigade, and I must *fight* the brigade."

By this time the red tape of General Rosecrans had failed, and General Willich was requested to return and "fight his boys." He *did*, and that was the end of it.

Small old-fashioned window-panes are coming in again, and we shall have the diamond lattice next, as we have already had the port-hole; perhaps fashion will return to no windows at all, now that the plate glass has reached its perfection.

Items of Interest.

Wisconsin has shipped 109,000 pounds of slippery elm to New York.

Try and elbow your way through a dry goods store now-a-days and see whether fall trade is lively or not.

Charles Henry Davidson, of Maryland, won't blow down the muzzle of another pistol to see why it didn't go off.

A Paris correspondent has it that dresses will be worn no longer in front than the skirts of costumes, but lengthened behind so as to form a sort of demi-train.

Children are now wearing the chatelaine bag—little toddling girls from 8 to 10 years of age. The bags are made of black silk, heavily beaded, and edged with lace.

While a Chicago family were on a summer tour, burglars entered the house, sold out all the effects at auction, pocketed the cash, and finally sold the house itself. Western enterprise.

When the Arkansas census taker next goes around, he will find Peter Dayton missing from earth. The old man found a package and threw it on the fire to see if it was powder or sand. It wasn't sand.

Experiments recently made in England indicate that wagons are most easily drawn on all kinds of roads when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

A North Adams boy, being away from home recently, was questioned upon his return where he had spent the day. He replied he had been to the funeral of Mr. ——, and carried chairs, so they let him in free.

The Cold Spring (N. Y.) *Recorder* says: "The number of persons in this vicinity suffering from malarial fever is stated at 1,500, and yet we hear of no energetic investigation into the source of the poisonous emanations.

Miss Minnie Sherman's wedding dress, imported from Paris, is white gros-grain silk, with crepe finish, which gives it a velvety appearance. This is trimmed with white satin and point lace, looped with orange flowers and clematis.

Ben Cox has a big farm and a big lot of fine hens. The owls have been "going for" Ben's hens. Ben got a pole, split it at one end, and inserted a sharp scythe blade for the owls to light upon when they came for hens. Ben put it up the other night to try it. The next morning he went out and gathered up about a gallon of owl toes, and he doesn't miss any more hens either.

A writer in the *American Educational Monthly* advocates sturdily the reading of newspapers in school classes, with examination of pupils as to their understanding of the text. He notes that in his school the reading of editorials sometimes required an inquiry into the nature of governmental administration and phrases of party history foreign to the usual order of thought in school life; and he concludes that pupils should be taught to read understandingly leading editorials of the best newspapers.

The Democracy of New York.

The New York State Democratic convention adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of New York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by the votes of the people of the Empire State, and endorsed by the Democrats of Illinois, Michigan, Maine, and other States of the Union:

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible into coin.

Second—Steady steps towards specie payment; no steps backward.

Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin, and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth—Home rule; to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Seventh—A free press; no gag laws.

Eighth—A uniform excise law; no sumptuary laws.

Ninth—Official account; ability enforced by a better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interests of the people.

Eleventh—The party in power should be responsible for all legislation while in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency a public trust—not a private perquisite.

Thirteenth—Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for Governor.

SUNDAY AMONG ANIMALS.—Do wild birds and beasts know when Sunday comes? In thickly peopled regions it is easily conceivable that hawks, crows and woodcocks should come to know the day of bells as the day of safety. There are no men in the meadow; the horses stroll the hillside; the noise of the axe and the voice of the ox-driver are not heard. These shy and vigilant vermin that frequent old farms no doubt know Sunday. I have verified it so often that I've not a shadow of doubt left.

BY COMMAND.—The late famous Gen. Ward, the American, who commanded the Chinese army, used to contract to take cities at so much per capita according to the assumed population, and really captured hundreds of places on this ominous basis during the Taiping rebellion, according to his dying declaration, had due him from the Chinese Government many millions of dollars for such services.

The M'Kean Miner.

M. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBE.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. upon the above prices, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to communications unless every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and business notices, per square, four insertions—three times or less time—Three Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Arthur G. Olmsted, of Potter county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Harrison Allen, of Warren county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Robert E. Beath, of Schuylkill county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

For Congress.

Sobieski Ross, of Potter county.
(Subject to the decision of the district conference.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Representative.

ANDOVER, Pa., Aug. 27, 1874.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce the name of JAMES E. BURNS, Jr., as a candidate for Representative. MANY CITIZENS.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce that JAMES E. BURNS, Jr., of Lafayette, will be presented as a candidate for Representative of this county at the Legislature. BRADFORD.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce that JAMES E. BURNS, Jr., has been requested to become a candidate for Representative, by MANY CITIZENS.

Republican County Convention.

The citizens of McKean County who are opposed to reconstruction in whatever form it presents itself, who believe in equal and exact justice to every human being, who regard the present efforts of the Democratic party to gain political supremacy in the South through the disfranchised negroes as dangerous in the extreme to the peace and harmony of the whole country, and who, in short, believe that a restoration to power of the Democratic party would result in undoing the great work which cost the lives of so many of the fathers and brothers of the Republic, are requested to come and confer with the Republicans of their respective districts, at the usual places for holding elections, on SATURDAY, October 10th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and select two delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1874,

at 2 o'clock P. M. The Convention will select a County ticket, and transact such other business as may come before it.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Ch'n.

THE next election is on the 3d of November. You must pay your State and County taxes thirty days before that date or lose your vote.

AS Gen. William McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, considered the private station to be the post of honor, when he was wanted in the field to defend his country, it would be a cruel thing in the voters of the State to take him away from his private station, now. They will not be guilty of any such cruelty toward him, but will leave him to enjoy to the full the honors of that privacy into which he skulked when a struggling nation called for his help.

THE Mauch Chunk Coal *Gazette* is of opinion that "Mr. Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is not much a friend of the farmers. While he was a member of the Legislature he introduced a bill to tax all sheep over two months old at ten cents per head. He failed to get the bill through, but he limited its workings to his own county and reduced the rate to five cents per head, and this bill passed. It is not likely many farmers will support a man whose only public act was an attempt to impose an unjust tax upon them. Don't vote for Latta, the sheep-taxer of the Southwest."

THE special New Orleans correspondents of the Chicago *Times* and the Louisville *Courier Journal*, both Democratic papers, confidently predict that another White Leaguo outbreak, more desperate than the former one, will shortly take place, and that it will this time be directed against the Federal troops. It is quite likely. Unquestionably the old roots of the rebellion are germinating again, and sending up their baleful shoots all over the South. But it is all right. They must be accommodated just as soon as they please. Only they had better get shriven before attempting the execution of their purpose. There will be no mistaken magnanimity on the part of the national authority, next time.

A Legal Opinion.

Reverdy Johnson has given the world the benefit of his opinion in the Louisiana matter. Reverdy is a great lawyer, and he could give an opinion on any side of almost any question that would seem very plausible to the ordinary reader. But we cannot believe that he has very much added to his reputation as a legal authority in this last opinion. It is of little moment to the country what his opinion in the matter is, and it would be but little noticed were it not that the Democratic press are using it to bolster up their theory that Grant is a usurper and tyrant, *et al.* The points made in Johnson's opinion are: First. That Judge Durrell had no jurisdiction in the contest between Kellogg and M'Enery for the office of Governor of Louisiana, because Durrell was Judge of a United States court. Second. That no court had jurisdiction in that contest; this issue being one for decision by the political power, and not by the legal power. Third. That President Grant erred, therefore, in enforcing, or even noticing, the order of Judge Durrell placing Kellogg in possession of the Governorship. And Fourth. That having placed Kellogg in office, the President is bound to maintain him in that office at all hazards, notwithstanding the illegality of his act in recognizing Kellogg in the first instance.

Let us review briefly the facts in the case: In the Louisiana election of 1872 candidates for the various States offices and for members of Congress and Electors were voted for. When the returns were made up it was found that counties that had formerly polled more than a thousand Republican votes had not polled one vote for Kellogg. Complaints of fraud were made, and sworn proof was adduced showing that colored Republicans had been prevented, by threats and violence, from voting the Republican ticket. Kellogg brought the case before the United States District Judge of the district in which he resided. This Judge (Durell,) decided that he was entitled to the office, and he took possession, and has since then been recognized and sustained by the President as Governor.

Reverdy Johnson says neither Durell, or any Judge, had any jurisdiction in the matter, and Democratic papers and small politicians repeat the strain. He rests his opinion upon the law governing the case of Luther vs Borden in the celebrated trial arising out of what is called the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island. Great lawyer as he is, he neglected to consult a later law, which we quote, entitled "An Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the States of this Union, and for other purposes. Approved May 30, 1870:"

"SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of President or Vice President, Representative or delegate in Congress, or member of a State Legislature by reason of the denial to any citizen, or citizens who shall offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof, shall not be impaired by such denial; and such person may bring any appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote of citizens who so offered to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the circuit or district court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said circuit or district court shall have, concurrently with the State courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such offices by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and secured by this act." [U. S. Stat. at large, vol. 8, p. 140.]

So long as this act remains in force, Durell or any other United States Judge has jurisdiction in a case of the kind in question, and Reverdy Johnson's opinions and arguments vanish into nothingness.

CONGRESS, at its last session, made a great mistake in the reduction of the army, and the country is now perceiving the fact. It is reported by desertion and death the number of the rank and file has fallen to 12,000 and that the effective force is not more than 11,000 men. This condition of our military service is discreditable and dangerous to the country.

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

Pursuant to call the Republican County Committee met at the Court House in Smethport on Tuesday evening, Sept. the 29th inst.

The Committee was called to order by the Chairman, M. A. Sprague.

On motion of Mr. Colegrove, O. D. Coleman, Esq., was substituted as a member of the committee from Wetmore township and Wm. Lovejoy from Otto township.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the primary meetings for the selection of delegates to the county Convention be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 10th, commencing at 7 o'clock p. m. and that the County Convention be held in the Court House at Smethport, on Monday, Oct. 12th, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Republicans of McKean county, desiring to recognize fidelity to principle and ability and faithfulness in the discharge of duty on the part of its public servants, hereby recommend the re-nomination of the Hon. Sobieski Ross of Potter county for Congress; and the Hon. Butler B. Strang of Tioga county for State Senate.

Messrs. W. J. Colegrove and F. L. Aldrich were selected as Congressional and C. K. Sartwell and O. D. Coleman as Senatorial delegates with power of substitution.

On motion the Committee adjourned.

JOHN J. ROBERTS Jr. Secy.

Who May Vote.

It is well to remind our readers that under the new Constitution, every person offering to vote must show:

First. That he has been a citizen of the United States at least one month. This will cut off all persons naturalized after the 3d day of October in the present year.

Second. That he has resided in the State a year, or, if formerly a resident and removed therefrom shall have returned six months preceding the election. This is the same provision that prevailed in the old Constitution.

Third. That he has resided in the election district where he offers to vote, at least two months immediately before the election.

Fourth. That he has, within two years, and at least a month before the election, paid a State or County tax assessed at least two months prior to the election.

— As Hon. E. Milton Speer, Democratic ex-member of Congress from Huntington, was on his way home from the Democratic State Convention recently held at Pittsburgh, he met, at Tyrone, several prominent Democrats of Clearfield, and naturally enough, began talking about their candidates. In speaking of their candidate for Lieutenant Governor—John Latta—Mr. Speer remarked that, "if it should come to pass that the Democratic ticket was elected this fall, and the Governor were to die, thus putting Latta in the chair as acting Governor, it would be an affliction of which God Almighty never dreamed!" How's that for a "recommend" from a "big injun" in the Democratic wigwam?—Clearfield *Journal*.

POTTER county is not a very large one, but it knows how to honor its sons. It sent no delegates to the Democratic State convention, and the vote of the county will be given nearly solid for Olmsted. Will Latta's county do as well?—Clinton *Republican*.

AN exchange says the conversion of the Southern negroes is attracting the attention of the Pope. If he could effect some conversions among the whites the country would feel grateful.

Personal and Political.

— Butler is vigorously canvassing his district for a re-election.

— There are two Democratic candidates for Sheriff in Luzerne county.

— Judge Harding committed a practicing attorney to jail for twenty-four hours for contempt of court at Wilkesbarre the other day. The lawyer *refused to sit down* when ordered by his honor. Judge Harding is the Democratic candidate for re-election.

— A resolution was offered in the New York State Democratic Convention denouncing the *World*, but they did not have the pluck to pass it.

— John Kelley threatens to make a statement showing that he is not a public robber.

— The Prince of Wales will succeed the Marquis of Ripon as Grand Master of the Order of Free Masons in England.

— Tammany Hall sends out a piteous appeal for friends to defray the expenses of the present campaign.

— Sheriff Kelley charged the city $46 only for shaving Jerry O'Brien on the day of his execution.

— The Democrats of Erie, Warren and Venango counties have nominated Dr. G. A. Egbert, of Venango, for Congress.

— Hon. Wm. A. Wallace was nominated Democratic candidate for Senator from the Centre, Clearfield and Clinton district, by the conference held at Bellefonte last Wednesday.

— Mayor Havemeyer, New York, says that Kelley, the leader of Tammany, is a thief, and Nelson J. Waterbury, ex-District Attorney, says he is a "public robber." Yet he stands, just now, at the head of the New York Democracy.

— The Elk county Republican Convention met at Ridgway last Tuesday, and put in nomination the following ticket: For Assembly, D. C. Oyster; for Sheriff, H. H. Wetsel; for Commissioner, W. H. Osterhout.

— The Clinton county Republican Convention met in Lock Haven on the 22d inst., and put the following candidate in nomination: Congress—Gen. Jesse Merrill. Senator—E. P. McCormick, Esq. Assembly—R. M. Missimer. Additional Law Judge—Hon. J. B. McNally, of Clearfield. District Attorney—James Chatham. Commissioner—George Furst. Auditor—E. C. Best. Surveyor—A. K. White. John U. Stratton was appointed Representative delegate to the next State convention.

— The Republicans of the Fourth Senatorial district, Philadelphia, met on the 23d inst., and nominated Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, for Senator, in place of Christian Kneass, Esq., who declined the candidacy. Hon. A. K. McClure has been talked of as a candidate, but sent in a letter of declination.

— The Luzerne Democracy are in a very inharmonious condition. There is a fight for precedence between Wilkesbarre and Scranton, which bodes no good to the party in that hitherto strong Democratic county. The same is true of the Democracy in Montgomery—also a strong-hold of that party—where there is great dissatisfaction with the Congressional nomination, and where the prospects of electing a Republican to Congress are said to be very good.

— At the meeting of the Democratic Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial Conferees, held in Bellefonte on Wednesday last, the following nominations were made: For Congress, L. A. Mackey; for State Senator, Wm. A. Walker; for Assistant Law Judge, John, H. Orvis.

— Returning to first principles, E. G. Ross, ex Senator of Kansas, is now foreman of the news room of of the Lawrence *Journal*. He occupied the same position eighteen years ago.

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention given to collections.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the premises of Wm. Lovejoy, a colt, belonging to the subscriber. The said Colt was missed about the last of August. It is a mare, four years old and is her second year of her age. Her color is brown, and has a small white star in her forehead, ankle black mane and tail—her legs are well formed and quite clean. When she was last seen here she had a yoke on.

Any person who will restore the said Colt to the Subscriber, or give information of her whereabouts, will confer a great favor, and shall be rewarded for his trouble by

M. W. STRICKLAND,
Prattsburgh, Steuben Co. Pa., Sept. 10, 1874.

Notice.

In re estate of Calvin H. Hober, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Calvin H. Hober late of the township of Liberty, in the county of McKean, deceased, have been granted to Minerva Hober, residing in the same township of Liberty.

All persons therefore indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all having claims or demands against the said decedent to make known the same without delay.

MINERVA HOBER.

Sept. 10, 1874.

Notice.

In re estate of Lydia P. Wilkes, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Lydia P. Wilkes, late of the township of Hamlin, in the county of McKean, deceased, have been granted to Eugene J. Wilkes, residing at the same township of Hamlin.

All persons therefrom indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims or demands against the said decedent, to make known the same without delay.

EUGENE J. WILKES.

Sept. 24, 1874.

Summer Arrangement.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER June 29, 1874, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. R'y as follows:—

Leaving Buffalo.

8.50 a. m. —Mixed Train to Port Allegany—(daily except Sundays) stopping at Orean 9:15, at Portville 9:28, Rhoda 9:45, Lambert 9:55, Port Allegany 10:10, Keating 11:15, Williamsport 6:00, p. m., Sunbury 8:35 Harrisburg 10:30 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:40 a. m., Washington 3:50 a. m.

5.30 p. m. —Port Allegany Accommodation—(daily) stopping at Orean 6:30, Main Line 6:34, Rhoda 6:45, Lambert 6:50, Eartwell 6:55, Port Allegany 7:15.

Trains Leave Emporium.

3.15 a. m. —Local Passenger and Freight—(daily except Sunday,) stopping at Port Allegany 4:30, Lambert 6:40, Olean 8:15, Buffalo 9:00 a. m.

6 p. m. —Niagara Express—(daily except Sunday) stopping at Port Allegany 7:30, at Lambert 7:50, at Olean 8:10, at Buffalo 11 p. m.

Train Leaves Port Allegany.

4.45 a. m. —Accommodation—(daily) stopping at Turtle Point 5:05, Smethport 5:30, Lambert 5:35, Rhoda 5:47, Main Line 6:02, Orean 6:09, Buffalo 8:30 a. m.

E. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. TROMANS, Sup't.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Domestic & Foreign Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

Assignee Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Assignee's Sale No. 1, in the matter of Smethport, Assignee of Ann and Cornelius Kane, bankrupts, will sell at public sale at the new mill of Ann and Cornelius Kane, in the township of Keating, county of McKean, Pa., the following described real estate of said bankrupts, to wit:

I. A certain parcel of land with the building thereon, in Keating township, county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the east side of Potato creek, thence east forty-one and three tenths perches to a post corner; thence south fifteen and eight tenths degrees east one hundred and twenty-six and one tenth perches to a post standing in the east end of the bridge; thence south seventy-one and one tenth degrees west twenty-one and two tenths perches to a post on the east bank of Potato creek; thence up the creek the several courses and distances of the same to the place of beginning, containing ten and one fourth acres, more or less; upon which is erected and thereon one two story dwelling house and one small house, and twelve fruit trees.

I will also sell as the property of C. Cornelius Kane, one undivided half part of the following described real estate, to wit:

II. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township [now Eldred township] in the county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of square number twenty-seven [27] in the [a] range of lands [1] thence east [one hundred and forty-eight perches to a corner in the township line] by said land south forty-one and one half degrees west, twenty-one and four tenths perches to the east corner of square number twenty-seven [27]; thence by the line of the several squares north forty-one and one half degrees east, one hundred and eighty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres and one hundred and sixty-five [165] square perches.

II. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Smethport and County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the south east corner of a lot owned by Nelson Carter [1], thence north fifty-one degrees west, one hundred and sixty-six perches to a post corner; thence south sixty degrees west, eighty perches to a post corner; thence south fifty degrees east nineteen and five tenth perches to a post corner; thence east sixty degrees east, twenty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing eight and six tenths acres, more or less, being a part of warrant number [illegible] and sixty-five [165] square perches.

III. Also, all the interest of C. Cornelius Kane in the following described real estate, to wit: [illegible] contract with A. J. Hamlin, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township, county and State aforesaid, and more fully described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the [illegible] thence south [illegible] for A. south of [illegible] land leased by A. Hamlin and W. A. Goodell and west of a tract of land owned by W. S. Orcutt.

The above described real estate to be sold free from liens except purchase money unpaid, if any, of said lands.

O. E. HAYES,
Assignee of Ann and Cornelius Kane.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 10, A. D. 1874.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1874, Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ... 7.20 A.M.
" " " Lancaster ... 9.47 "
" " " Harrisburg ... 11.30 "
" " " Emporium ... 6.10 P.M.
" " " St. Marys ... 7.55 "
" " arr. at Kane ... 9.55 "

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia ... 11.50 P.M.
" " " Renovo ... 7.10 A.M.
" " " Emporium ... 9.10 "
" " " St. Marys ... 2.10 P.M.
" " arr. at Erie ... 7.15 "

EASTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Kane ... 8.05 A.M.
" " " St. Marys ... 10.05 "
" " " Emporium ... 1.21 P.M.
" " " Renovo ... 4.55 "
" " arr. at Philadelphia ... 10.25 "

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie ... 11.45 A.M.
" " " St. Marys ... 6.40 P.M.
" " " Emporium ... 9.30 "
" " " Renovo ... 1.00 A.M.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ... 6.40 "

Mail East connects east and west at Corry with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with trains on Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor,
(FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. Free to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of dressing the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so unsightly and offensive. Free from those dyes, sediments or minerals which make other preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Oysters,

Fresh, are in market—at Wendell's Market. He sells them as cheap as the cheapest. He also had a large quantity of salt fish of every variety.

Dentistry.

We are informed by letter by Dr. L. M. Rayb, that he will be in Smethport on the 12th inst., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry. He will be at the hotel of B. F. Wright.

Increased Force.

R. O. Smith & Co., of Olean, have engaged two more gentlemanly and accomplished clerks, which addition to their old force enables them to wait upon all promptly and satisfactorily.

Fix It.

We would respectfully invite the attention of the "powers that be" to the condition of the crosswalk on Church street, north side of Main. In fact, there is no walk there, and unless it is fixed before the Fall rains set in it promises to be a source of unlimited disgust and a certain degree of profanity respectfully dedicated to the Common Council.

Teachers' Examinations.

At Ceres,	October 29.
" Port Allegany,	October 30.
" Smethport,	" 31.
" Bradford,	November 20.
" Eldred,	" 30.

Additional examinations—
At Smethport Nov 7, 14, & 21.
All examinations will open at an early hour. W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

A Compliment.

During the preliminary examination at Elmira last week of parties supposed to be implicated in the Wellsboro bank robbery, the court adjourned to await the arrival of Judge H. W. Williams to solve some knotty legal problems for the smart Elmira lawyers. The Advertiser of that day said "He is one of the oldest and best known lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania, and considerable importance will doubtless be attached to his interpretation of the law."

The Harrisburg Telegraph.

Without meaning any disrespect to the late Geo Berger, we must say that the Harrisburgh Telegraph has been very much improved both in matter and "make up" by its son Charles J Berger, who took control of the paper at the death of his father. Among other improvements, he is publishing a series of choice tales translated from the German, and copyrighted for the Telegraph. The paper is rapidly growing in interest and influence, and we predict that it will soon take its proper rank as one of the first dailies of the State.

Game Laws.

It is lawful to hunt deer from Sept. 1st to Jan 1st. Wild turkeys can be killed at any time. Partridge, from Nov. 1st to Jan 1st. Grouse or pheasant, from Sept. 1st to Jan 1st. Rabbit or hare, from Oct. 1st to Feb 1st. Squirrel, from Sept. 1st to Jan 1st. Hunting and fishing not allowed by law on Sunday. No person shall at any time kill any fawn when in its spotted coat, nor shall kill in the water any elk, wild deer or fawn which has been driven thereto by dogs. Fish or perch can be caught from June to March 1st. Wild turkey can be shot from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st.

Can't Spare Him.

The Elk County Republican Convention has instructed its Congressional delegates to present the name of Col A. I. Wilcox for Congress. We very much admire the wisdom of the choice of our Elk county friends. The Twenty-fourth district could not send a more able representative to Washington, and although it is a strong Democratic district, we do not doubt that the Colonel's personal popularity would carry him through. But notwithstanding all this we must decline our friends of the Twenty-fourth that he has no time to fool away with such small matters as Congressional honors now. We can't spare him until the finishes the N. N. & Pa. Railroad, which is of far greater importance.

The Mass Meeting.

The meeting on Tuesday evening to hear a discussion of the issues of this campaign by Hon's A. G. Olmsted, and C. B. Curtis, was largely attended, the Court House being filled to overflowing. J. K. Hadley, of DeCoster, was elected President of the meeting, with Wm. Lovejoy, of Otto and Clark Wells, of Ceres, as Vice Presidents and M. J. Hadley of Annin, as Secretary.

The addresses of the speakers were able, convincing, and unanswerable, and were well received by the very attentive audience. We regret that we are unable to present a synopsis of the arguments, from lack of time and space.

The M. E. Festival.

A hard days work extended late into the evening left us with little disposition for festivities, therefore we made but a brief survey of the scene at the Festival in the Court House last evening. The attendance was very large and all seemed determined to enjoy themselves regardless of expense. Much of the financial success of the Festival is due to the efforts of Mrs. Dr. S. D. Freeman and W. A. Billings Esq. The former furnished a very elegant and expensive dinner, to which the latter took the contract of supplying grease, and both acting well their parts contributed to a large portion of the receipts of the evening. All admired the elegant appearance of the table, and envied those so fortunate as to partake of the good things with which it was loaded.

Male Maxims.

If you want to vote, pay your tax before the third of October.

Don't throw papers in the street, as they frighten horses with each passing breeze.

There are 1,000,000,000 feet of hemlock timber in Pennsylvania.

J. T. Kelley, of the firm of McCoy & Reilly, has gone to New York to attend the Jewelers' Union. He forgot to come up and receive his partner's parting blessing, but our best wishes attend him.

Kinsley of the Clinton *Republican*, makes the point that no one can appear well dressed from the first of September to the middle of October, because it is too late for summer clothing and too early for winter ones. With us it is more a question of storage than season.

A wise exchange credits the following epigram to McKean county. If the author is among us, let him come forth.

And as we traveled through the fields,
And through the tangled fern,
I bore my mental weariness
And had to put on kern'n.

A copy of each newspaper published in Northwestern Pennsylvania is to be deposited in the Corner Stone of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren—for the edification of generations yet unborn.

Under the new postal law the box rents of all postmasters belong to the postmaster up to two thousand dollars a year.

Court week.

James Wilson presides.

Court will not be held this term.

Two railroads and a brass band. Where now is to be the "home" town of McKean County?

Is there a "low gin mill" (whether Irish or Yankee) in town. The appearance of some young boys in the streets the other evening would indicate an affirmative answer.

The charges on express packages to Larrabee's are one cent; that they were to Smethport before the office at the place was established, and now we have to pay additional transportation charges from Larrabee's to Smethport.

We regret to hear of the death of Rev. C. F. Lewis, who has for some months, as an invalid solely, been Pastor in charge of the Episcopal church at this place. He died at his home in Wakeman, Ohio, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. He was a man of fine education and many excellent qualities, and as a clergyman a faithful and zealous Pastor as ever labored for the Church.

Terms are mentioned in the air preparatory of another excursion to the Falls.

If you want a fine pair of oxen, read L. Kinney's advertisement in this her column, and then go and look at the oxen.

Read the new advertisement of Davis and James, of Kane. Mr. Davis informs us that he intends to very soon to go to the city to buy a large stock of goods. They are square, fair-dealing men, and our friends in Kane and vicinity will do well to give them a call before going elsewhere.

The Social Hop.

Nothing is more pleasing to a local scribbler than to be able to chronicle the success of any local social event. Such is our usual fortune with respect to the social Hop given by the ladies of Smethport for the benefit of the Smethport Cornet Band last Friday evening. It was a success in every respect.

The preparations for this Hop occupied but five days from their inception to their completion, and when we state that the originators and managers of the affair are all young ladies, and of course inexperienced in the business of providing a public entertainment, we will be warranted in saying that too much praise cannot be given them for the completeness of its management. The New Academy building having been kindly loaned for the evening, by Mr. Abbey, the finisher, the second floor was swept and garnished for a dancing hall. A temporary staging was erected for the musicians, and an ample supply of chandeliers or argand to shed light upon the lively scene. Two of the large recitation rooms were improvised into dining halls. At about 8 o'clock the company began to assemble, and kept coming until we began to think that none but the aged and infirm of this section remained at home. As a welcome to their friends, and to show the progress they had made, the Smethport Band opened the pleasureable exercises of the evening by playing a few tunes under the leadership of their teacher. Knowing that they had practiced but little over a week, we were prepared for some entertaining music, but were very agreeably disappointed. Many expressed astonishment that they played so well.

Then, everything being in readiness, the dancing commenced, and was continued, with variety my countess, until four in the morning. But not could dance at one time, with ample room, and leaving ample portion of the hall to spectators and promenaders, of whom there were not a few. Every set was filled readily, none lacked an opportunity to dance who wished to, and all were so orderly and good natured that the floor managers found their position attended with little labor.

But we must not forget the supper. We scarcely did not to get a that evening, for with our usual forethought on such occasions, assisted by a gentle hint from the companion of our sanctum, we secured an elegible seat at the first table, and with dilligently could tear ourselves away. For who good company about the board, a magnificent bouquet in front of us filling the air with perfume, and that supper, all combined to make it one of the great hours of life. The supper was a fitting monument to the culinary accomplishments of the housewives of the town and vicinity. We would not dare undertake to enumerate the number and variety of dishes furnished, but all the ladies will get up such a feast as that every time we hope they'll have a dance every week. But we have exceeded our limit, and will conclude by asserting that this was the pleasantest and in every way the most affair of the kind that ever took place in Smethport, and hoping that it may be repeated.

The "Domestic."

If you want a good Sewing Machine, call upon Mrs. L. F. McCarty, on Main street, in this borough. She is agent for the "Domestic," one of the best machines in the market.

Railroad and Land Business.

Faithful readers of the Miner for the last dozen years have not lacked for news of what was going to be done in the matter of building railroads and opening up the resources of McKean county some time in the future, and it would be not surprising if they should have occasionally felt that they were being pointed to a sort of mirage favors that continually receded from reach. From this fact we consider it a fortunate fate that it is our privilege to record what has been and is being done in the furtherance of the development of our resources. We have mentioned heretofore the organization of the

McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company.

This company is organized with a capital stock of $400,000. The Governor of Pennsylvania having issued his patent, the company was organized, with our highly respected citizen, Hon. B. D. Hamlin, as President; J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, as Vice President; John F. McPherson of Warren, as Secretary; and Walter Wilson, of Buffalo, as Treasurer. The Directors are: Byron D. Hamlin, John F. McPherson, Delano D. Hamlin, John W. Fell, Geo. J. Magee, J. Condit Smith, and William H. Glenny. This road is to be constructed from Larrabees to the mines of the Buffalo Coal Company, at Bishop Summit with all possible dispatch. Mr. Smith, who has charge of the work, has commenced the building of shanties for his workmen at Larrabees, and a large force of men are already engaged. This road is projected in connection with the work of the Buffalo Coal Company, which company, having bought some of the most valuable coal property in the county, or in Northern Pennsylvania, and organized with a capital stock of a million dollars, are naturally anxious to get their coal upon the market as soon as possible. Work on their property has already commenced, and they express their determination to have their coal in readiness for the market by the time the McKean & Buffalo Railroad is completed.

Another project, which has been longer before the public, is the building of the

Rochester, Nepsa & Pa. Railroad.

The projectors of this road have labored under obstacles that have often seemed insurmountable, yet they have never faltered in their faith in its final completion. The northern terminus of the road is nearly completed from Rochester to the Buffalo branch of the Erie Railway. As to the building of the road through this county, it may now be considered an assured fact. The company have been so fortunate as to secure the services of Col. A. I. Wilcox as contractor, and he has already commenced the work of preparing dwellings for his workmen at Larrabees. It is a matter of congratulation to all in the county that Col. Wilcox secured the contract. His personal feelings and interest are in unison with those of our own citizens, and while working for the good of the company he will not override or neglect the good of the people. While we write these lines we see from our office window four large loads of laborers passing through town on their way to Larrabees to commence work with the pick, shovel and wheelbarrow. To add to the prospective value and profits of the road it was an act of policy to make an extensive

Purchase of Coal Lands.

We learn that the company has purchased the very valuable coal property in Sergeant and Norwich townships, in this county comprising some 5000 acres, known as the Chadwick lands. This property sold for something over $312,000. It was selected and purchased some 11 years since by the parties who have just sold it, because of its mineral value, and investigations since that time prove it one of the choicest coal properties in this county. It is a fine acquisition to the property of the Railroad Company and cannot but prove beneficial to the stock. The property was owned by Messrs. Jno. R. Chadwick, Seth A. Larkins and L. Rogers of this place, Joseph Morse, of Williamsburg, N. Y., N. F. Jones, of New York City and Saml Q. Brown, of Pleasantville, Pa.

In view of the above facts, we think the most skeptical should be convinced that a bright future for McKean County is near at hand.

Dr. James Foran,

(of the New York Hygienic College,)

Will commence a course of Six Lectures, at the Court House, this (Thursday) evening, on the Science of Health, Physiology and Physiognomy, the lectures to be continued on Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Oct. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7. Lectures commence at 7 o'clock and close with physiological examinations to audience chosen by the audience. Free admission to the 1st and 3d lectures. Private examinations given daily at the Bennett House.

Commonwealth vs. Gifford.

Up to this writing, Wednesday afternoon, we have no news of the progress of the above case. We have reason to believe from whatever information we can gather that we were misinformed in regard to some of the circumstances connected with the affair at the camp-meeting at Bradford. Our former statements, however, were based upon the most correct and positive information we could obtain from different parties, but there are always two sides to every affair, to which rule this is probably no exception.

A Card.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 26, 1874.

Editor Miner.—Please allow us a small space in your paper to acknowledge the receipt of ninety dollars and fifteen cents ($90 15) from the committee of young ladies who had the Social Hop in charge. To the ladies we feel under many obligations, and extend to them the right hand of friendship, with "many thanks," and we assure them that their kindness shall never be forgotten, and hope the days are not far distant when we shall be prepared to return the compliment with a "Social Night of Our Band" at the residence of each fair maiden. Respectfully, &c.,

H. L. Armstrong, Jr.,
Treas. S. C. B.

In Memory of Alice Glenn.

BY MISS MAGGIE MILLER.

She is sleeping, sweetly sleeping,
Where the willows sadly wave,
And the angels gently cover 'round
Her sad and lonely grave.

She was by far too lovely
For a world of sin like his,
And soon was called away
To a world of joy and bliss.

But we miss her, sadly miss her,
And her home seems cold and drear,
For her step is fled and lost to ever,
And no more her voice we hear.

But she's happy, oh, so happy!
For she's an angel now,
And she's with her God forever,
With a crown upon her brow
And we may fancy it, forever,
For she's with the angels now.

Appointment of Chaplain of the 17th Regt. National Guard, Pa.

Emporium, Pa., Sept 16, 1874.

The 17th Regt. is composed of the following companies:

Co. A, Corry Guards,	Capt.	J B Brown.
" B, Erie Guard,	"	A K Curtis.
" I, Miller Rifles,	"	J D Moore.
" F, Perry Infanty,	"	A J Davis.
" G, Sheridan Guards,	"	John Crame.
" D, Oil City Greys,	"	J A Waley.
" E, Conneautown Guards,	Capt.	J S Grant.
" K, Sharon Rifles,	Capt.	H L Stone.

The Company of Kane Volunteers commanded by Capt. D. V. Crossmore was attached to this regiment but, at the Captain's request, was ordered mustered out, for non attendance to drill, inspection or review.

Efforts are now being made to fill up the regiment with one Company from Bradford, in this County, and a company from Ridgway in Elk county, which will fill the command.

The Staff up to last evening, consisted of—

Colonel, C W Lytle
Lt. Colonel, R B Magee.
Major, C G Sweeny
Surgeon, Major John B Ritchey, M. D.
Asst. Surgeon, C E Kibler, M. D.
Paymaster, Capt. W A Rupert.
Adjutant, W A Bistine
Quartermaster, W W Brown,

leaving a vacancy of Chaplain. The appointment of Rev. Harrington, of Bradford, to this position was the occasion of a happy and enthusiastic reception at the parlors of the Bradford House, which were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

Col. Huffey, by whom the presentation was made, was accompanied by the Burgess and members of the Council, and, upon the Rev'd gentleman's signification of his acceptance, read the appointment, and made some remarks.

Elder Harrington made a speech in reply, which was received with the greatest attention by those present, and having subscribed to the oath of office was introduced by Burgess Webster to each person present as Major Harrington, Chaplain of the 17th Regt. National Guard of Pa.

Crooker's Cornet Band then serenaded the party, and upon the breaking up indoors, met the Major and his friends, with "Hail to the Chief" Mr. Harrington was again obliged to talk to his host of friends who could not get into the hotel, and after music and hand shaking and three rousing cheers for the Chaplain, the company dispersed.

Major Harrington is a gentlman of fine appearance, and will command the respect and esteem of the regiment. The appointment reflects great credit on Col. Lytle.

P. S. The Bradford and Ridgway Companies are raised and officered.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 30 cents. Address MESS. FRUMENCHAM & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall St. N. Y.

For Sale.

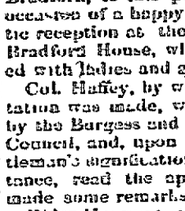
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a pair of valuable two year old steers. They are young and in prime condition and will be sold cheap for cash or on time with good security.

H. ROGERS

Smethport, Sept. 30, 1870.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



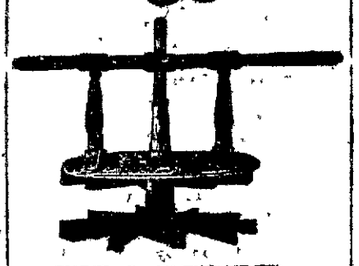
Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will and does relieve and cure the suffering disorders of the Throat and Lungs to which any other medicine. The most eminent physicians of the Pulmonary Organs resort to its power and cures of Consumptives, cured by its preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. Are nearly all unknown, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves countless lives, and its amount of suffering cannot be computed. In challenges trial, and convinces the most skeptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the diseases of seasons which beset the Throat and Chest in childhood, Cherry Pectoral is invaluable, for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedy and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. In fact on all such troublesome Inflammation and pain, Dr. Bronchitis, when they know how easily they may be cured.

To physicians, the prevalence of long, laborious, and expensive forms of prescription, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle of the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon to possess all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and causes of promising cures as numerous as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
M'KEAN,	POTTER, and
	WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" H N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp,	" Horace Vanzickle,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Market, Grocery & Provision STORE.

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r.

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH & SALT MEAT, FISH, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

Farms for Sale.

Several very desirable improved farms, partly timbered, within a few miles from Smethport, can be purchased on very reasonable terms.

For particulars, apply to
W. H. CURTIS, Smethport, Pa.

DYEING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of dyeing between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER R. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. H. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Clothing, Notions, Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Collar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for Bates, Lent & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, and are therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

Smethport, Nov. 6, 1873.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE, and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS

Alfred Sturdvoint.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS.
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of
"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"
A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1.50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address
Our Own Fireside Pub. Co.,
Room 6, Sun Building, N. Y.
Canvassers wanted.

Any Article Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments or Fancy Article,

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address PURCHASING AGENCY OF "Our Own Fireside," Room 6, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GURF & CO., Room 6, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address
M. L. GURF & CO.,
Room 6, Sun Building, N. Y.

Hotel for Sale.

THE SMETHPORT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the most desirable property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price, and on easy terms. If not sold before the first day of October next, it will be rented for a term of years. Possession given on the first day of April, 1875. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned, or address

WM. SPROUT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

16 Pearl St., Kane, Pa.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sargwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in my business of this Estate. In McKean County the office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 26, 1873. Robt. C. Bingham
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extensive scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles west Smethport, on the Olean road, Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, pictures frames, &c., &c.

WM. SPROUT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1874.

New Paint Shop.

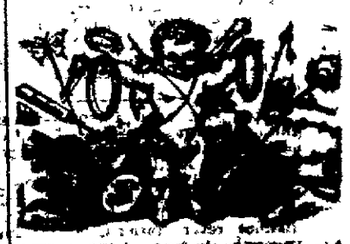
THE subscriber has opened a shop on Main street, next door to Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, lettering and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL RAMER.

Smethport, May 8, 1872.

M. L. Armstrong's JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, Union Block.



Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks, warranted and low in price, can be found.

Repairing done in the best manner and on short notice. All work warranted.

Smethport, April, 1871.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Care of Team Horses.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals presents the following concise rules for the care of horses:

Potatoes or carrots may be given once or twice a week to good advantage.

See that your horse is kept clean, warm, and comfortable, with plenty of bedding.

A piece of rock salt should always be left in the manger.

See that the harness is kept soft and clean, particularly the inside of the collar, which ought always to be smooth, as the perspiration, when dry, causes irritation, and is liable to produce galls on the shoulder.

The collar should fit closely, with space enough at the bottom to admit a man's hand. If too large it has the bad effect of drawing the shoulders together.

On no consideration should a team or any work horse be compelled to wear a martingale, as it draws the head down, and prevents him from getting into an easy and natural position.

The check-rein may be used, but only tight enough to keep the head in a natural position, and it should never be wound around the hames.

See that the hames are buckled tight enough at the top to bring the draft-iron near the center of the collar. If too low, it not only interferes with the action of the shoulder, but gives the collar an uneven bearing.

Caution should be taken that the girth is not buckled too tight, particularly on string beans, for when the traces are strained it has the tendency to draw the girth against the belly, and distress the horse.

See that the horse is kept well shod, with a good stiff shoe, always called at toe and heel on hind feet, as it is there where all the propelling power comes from when heavily loaded.

Keep the feet good and strong by not allowing them to be cut away too much by the blacksmith.

The best of judgment should be used in loading, taking into consideration the condition of the street and the distance to be traveled.

Never overload, for by so doing you only distress, strain, and discourage your horse, and do him more injury than you can possibly gain by carrying the extra load.

When your load is hard to pull, stop often, and give your horse a chance to breathe.

No good driver will ever resort to the cruel practice of whipping or beating his horse. A light whip may be carried, but there is seldom use for it. Much more can be accomplished by kind treatment and good judgment.

How to Soften Hard Putty.

After many trials, and with a variety of differently shaped tools with various success, I at last accomplished my end by the simple application of heat. My first experiment was with a soldering iron, when, to my great delight, I found the putty become so soft that the broken glass could be removed by the fingers and the putty be easily scraped away. All that is required is a block of iron about 2½ inches long by 1½ inches square, flat at the bottom, and drawn out for a handle, with a wooden end like a soldering-iron. When hot (not red) place this iron against the putty or flat on the broken glass, if any, and pass it slowly around the sides of the square. The heat will so soften the putty that it will come away from the wood without difficulty. Some of it may be so hard as to require a second application of the hot iron, but one experiment will give sufficient instruction to meet all difficulties.

To Cure a Balky Horse.

A balky horse is understood to be an animal which, when harnessed, refuses to start. Various expedients, many of them cruel, are resorted to in order to overcome such obstinacy, and it may, therefore, be well enough to please note the California method. It is to put a rope under the horse's body, behind his fore legs, and to let two men, one at each end, draw the rope backward and forward, as if "sawing" at the legs. It must not be done too roughly, but still with force sufficient. The animal, to escape something he does not understand, will soon move a few steps, and after a lengthened but quiet application of such a "persuasive" process, will not fail to move on. Repeated applications will work a thorough cure.

Green Corn Pudding.

Grate closely twelve ears of green corn; put the gratings with a quart of milk into a covered tin pail, and set it in a kettle of boiling water; when hot, strain through a wire sieve, crushing with a spoon any particles of pulp that will not pass through; add a teacupful of sugar, and the beaten yolks of four eggs; pour back in the pail, and stir it till hot, but do not let it boil. Then stir in a coffee-cupful of rolled crackers and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Pour all into a buttered pudding-pan, and bake till a good brown; then spread the top with the whites of four eggs, beaten stiff, and mixed with a cup of sugar. Let it stand in the oven till the icing is cooked, but not browned.—*D. R. H.*

About Frogs.

It is asserted that five hundred pounds of frogs are consumed daily in New York. They are caught chiefly in Canada, and are sent here in salt casks laid flat on the floors of freight cars, and containing each about a hundred frogs. An average of five per cent. die in the trait. Each female frog is said to spawn over a thousand at a time, but not more than fifty of that number live to attain full growth. They are often eaten by their own species, or by birds and snakes. They are usually taken with the hook, but bite at it only when their heads are above water. A bait is often unnecessary. The frog catcher frequently brings his hook under the jaw of the frog without creating alarm, and jerks the point into the flesh. He is then easily lifted into the boat.

FROM COLORADO CANON.—When a gun is discharged in Echo Park, total silence follows the report for a moment, then, with startling suddenness, the echo is heard, seemingly at a great distance—say five miles to the south—whence it comes back in separate and distinct reverberations, as if leaping from glen to glen. Louder and quicker grows the sound, until apparently directly opposite, when a full volume of sound is returned; then once more the echo is heard, like the snapping of a rap, far to southward.

"He who by his bin would rise, must either hunst or advertise."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Three persons were killed and five were seriously injured by a fire at Uxbridge, Ontario. ....The will of Don Estoloma Blanco de Lema, who died in New York was admitted to probate. The testator was owner of 123 houses in New York and Brooklyn, his income at his death being nearly $1,000 a day. He will leave $7,000 for the establishment of a picta school at Oca, $500 to each of the Catholic churches of New York, $12,000 to his mother, and the remainder of the estate of $3,000,000 to his brothers and sisters in Spain. ...President Keep, of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, in an interview, expresses great surprise at the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, but said his road would at once take measures to obey the law by the date fixed in the injunction. But as the road could not live up to the Potter law and furnish first-class accommodations to the public, he will take measures to take off all first-class passenger coaches, stop all work on the line and in the shops, except for repairs, and reduce the force to a minimum strength. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company make the same decision.... Three of the U. S. monitors, the Amphitrite, Terror, and Miantonomah, carrying four guns each, are to be rebuilt. These monitors now have wooden hulls, but will be rebuilt entirely of iron. Many improvements will be made in their machinery, ventilation, etc. The contract for rebuilding the Amphitrite has already been awarded to Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del. ...The following are the balances in the U. S. Treasury: Currency, $17,378,121; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $19,315,000; coin, including $20,130,750 in coin certificates, $72,511,554; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000 .....The Democrats of the First District of Wisconsin have nominated Hon. N. D. Pratt, of Racine, for Congress.....The Republicans of the Sixth District of Wisconsin have nominated A. M. Kimball for Congress. ..... Experiments are being made by an English railroad company to ascertain whether steel tubes can profitably replace those of copper and brass in locomotives.

The Grand Jury of Washington refused to find a true bill against Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, for an alleged libel upon Governor Shepherd. ... In the Tennessee Republican State Convention, Hon. Horace Maynard was nominated for Governor. A resolution was passed declaring any Congressional legislation based on the principles of the Civil Rights bill unwise... ... The differences which caused the great strike of mill operatives at Bolton, England, have been, at last, referred to arbitration. .....Five hundred more farm laborers have sailed from Liverpool for Quebec.....The *Germania* (newspaper) states that the Pope has peremptorily refused to join the European Powers in the recognition of Spain.....The campaign in Nebraska is beginning to be lively. Four tickets are in the field, Independent, Republican, Democratic, and Temperance..... The Democrats of the Eighteenth Ohio District have nominated the Hon. John K. McBride, of Wayne, for Congress.....The Democrats of the Second Michigan District have nominated the Hon. J. S. Robinson, of Washtenaw county, for Congress .....The Democrats of the Fifth District of Maryland, nominated Dr. Ely J. Hankla, of Anne Arundel county, for Congress.....The Arkansas Republican Convention adjourned without making any nominations for State officers under the new Constitution. ....The Democrats of the Eleventh Illinois District have nominated Scott Wike, of Pike county, for Congress, defeating B. M. Knapp, the present member.... The Republicans of the Third Wisconsin District nominated Henry S. Magoon, of Lafayette county, for Congress, on the 134th ballot, after a two day's session.....The Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans on a platform favoring immediate steps toward a resumption of specie payment, and opposing a Presidential third term.

The Capital Woolen Mills, in Sacramento, Cal., have been destroyed by fire. Loss $300,000.....Bullard, the Boston bank robber, has confessed his connection with the robbery, and says that the amount obtained was $196,000..... Thirty babies died in the Monmouth County House Foundling Farm at the Monmouth County House within two months.....Thomas Cavanagh, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, met with a terrible death near Scranton. Thomas Hoffman, a flagman in the employ of the company, observed that one of the wheels of the engine was covered with blood. On examination he discovered Cavanagh's head fastened in the machinery around the wheel. He took it in his arms and carried it a mile back, when he discovered Cavanagh's headless body..... The meeting of the Kansas Legislature solely with a view to take measures for the relief of the farmers who have suffered from ravages of grasshoppers, has brought out in strong relief the fact that this disaster, though very great in some localities, is confined to the border counties and does not affect the State at large. ..... Miss Edna Dean Proctor, whose name has been used in recent discussions of the Beecher case, has brought suit for damages, and first against Mr. Francis D. Moulton and next against Mr. Francis D. Moulton and secondly against The New York *Graphic* Company..... It is reported that the Japanese are willing to vacate Formosa on condition that the Chinese Government will hold the people there under subjection and acknowledge that the Japanese were justified in occupying the island.

Heartlessness.

As the steamship England (National line) was about to sail for Liverpool from New York, an incident occurred which illustrates the heartlessness of some persons clothed with a little brief authority. A family, composed of a man and wife and three children, who had taken steerage passage for Liverpool, got on board. One of the children, a fine looking boy of twelve or thirteen years, was paralysed, and the doctor of the ship ordered him to be at doctor of the ship ordered him to be at once put ashore again. The mother announced in the most piteous manner, saying the boy was born in England, and that they had made a great struggle to make up the price of their passage to the old country; but it was all to no purpose, as the doctor was inexorable in refusing to receive him. The unfortunate boy was removed from the ship, to the great indignation of a large crowd that had congregated on the pier, his mother and his sister accompanying him and crying most bitterly. Here the worst feature of the affair was made apparent. The heartless father remained on board with the older boy, and the mother and daughter refused to leave the poor boy who had been forced ashore. As the ship moved out of the dock, the screams of the wretched woman were heartrending, and after its departure they remained sitting at the gate of the pier, a picture of utter woe and misery. They are utterly penniless and are a fit subject for charity. An old man on crutches, who had something wrong with his legs, was also refused admittance on board, although he protested his ability to take care of himself.

Cremation in India.

The *Times of India* gives an account of the cremation of the body of Narayan Mandlo, who was killed through the falling of a building at Malabar Hill. The procession started at 7 p. m. The bier, composed of two long pieces of bamboo with a couple of cross pieces, and covered with a rich white shawl, was upheld by the deceased's eldest brother, and three of his most intimate friends and relatives—Mr. Bugunath Narayan, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, and Dr. Shantaram Vithal. The sacred fire, which had been kindled with due ceremonies at the house, was carried in front in a brazen vessel by the deceased's son. The funeral was largely attended, not only by members of his own caste, but by those of other castes and denominations. When the procession reached Sonapore, the bier was placed on the ground while the pyre was being constructed. Men with short crowbars made six holes in the earth, and in each of these was placed a rough piece of timber about four or five feet high. The posts, ranged two and two, were about a yard distant from each other. Three logs about six feet long each were placed on pieces of wood between each pair of uprights, so as to allow a free draught under the whole. A number of smaller logs were placed on these larger logs, and were covered with sandal wood, which made a sort of bed for the reception of the body. While this was being done a number of bunches of sandal wood were being carefully ignited by the deceased's son at the sacred fire, which he had brought with him for the purpose. Prayers were said while the ignition was in progress. All being ready, the bier was brought to the side of the pyre, and the body was divested of all covering except a cloth around the loins. It was then lifted on to the bier, which was by this time between three and four feet high. The upright posts confined the body on either side, and prevented the possibility of its rolling off. Small blocks of sandal wood of various lengths—from six inches to two feet—were placed lightly on the body. The deceased's son then took a brazen vessel full of water, and carefully sprinkled a circle on the earth around the funeral pile. He next seized a brand from the sacred fire and applied it to some dried leaves or similar combustibles placed under the pyre. This did not set fire to the pile, however, and was not intended to be more than a compliance with the ceremonial; the brand was red, not blazing, and a spark or two only fell from it. The relatives were then, as is usual in such cases, led away from the pyre by the friends around, so as to spare their feelings as much as possible. When they were taken a few yards off, and their backs turned to the pyre, long logs similar to those at the base were placed over the body, which now became perfectly concealed—all but the feet, which were left exposed, either by accident or design. The friends applied matches to the sandal wood brands, and when they blazed up set fire to the combustibles. Owing doubtless to the dampness of the ground and occasional drops of rain, it was a matter of some difficulty to get the mass to burn. Cocoanut oil was thrown on the wood, and screens were held up by men so as to regulate the draught, and after a long interval the pyre blazed up fiercely. In three hours only a handful of ashes remained of him who was but that morning the influential leader of the Hindoo community.

Gen. Jackson's Remains.

The project for removing the remains of Andrew Jackson from their resting place at the Hermitage to the Capitol grounds at Nashville, Tenn., has received a check by the reproduction of an old letter of the General's, written during his last illness. In it he wrote: "I have prepared an humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds that calls the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and for whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality."

Don't half-starved horses have the hay-fever?

Best Organs on Most Favorable Terms.

Cabinet or Parlor Organs are capital things for peddlers to work with, because very poor ones can be made at half the cost of good ones, and few people are competent to tell the difference from a first examination. Manufacturers print in their catalogues prices which are three or four times as high as the value of such cheap work. Then the peddler starts out and puts them on the people in various ways. He sells at an enormous discount, if he can get cash; takes part trade, if necessary, or leaves the organ awhile on trial, and sells it on long time at "manufacturers' price," exhibiting the catalogue to show that it is such, or even at a discount from this, which he can well afford.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have recently announced a plan which is likely to interfere with this business. This Company, as is well known, makes only the best work, which, by its uniform excellence, has obtained the highest reputation for their organs. They proved the best, and obtained the highest awards at the recent Vienna and Paris World's Expositions, as they have uniformly done in American Industrial competitions. The fact that these organs are the best in the world is, indeed, too well established to need further endorsement.

The Company have now added a large new factory to their former extensive works, and design to greatly increase their business. This they propose to do by offering organs for time payments, or for rent with privilege of purchase, at barely sufficient advance on the cash prices to afford a reasonable interest for the time. An organ may be hired by the quarter with privilege of purchase at any time in one year or longer. If purchased within the year, the whole cost, including rent paid, is only five to ten per cent. more than if the cash had been paid down at the beginning.

Persons having any idea of purchasing, will be wise to send a note to the Mason & Hamlin Co., at either Boston, New York or Chicago, and obtain their new circulars, before purchasing.—*Com.*

Fighting in Fiji.

The Fiji correspondent of the Sydney *Morning Herald* writes: One day, quite recently, about two hundred of the Fijian troops arrived at Levuka, in two large war canoes, from the Ba coast, at Viti Levu, where they had been for some time, engaged in war with some of the mountain tribes. The conflict has been brought to a successful termination, and these "wild men of the mountains" having been now nearly all subdued and submitted to the King, it is expected that few, if any, disturbances will again take place in those districts. The men who have returned looked remarkably well, and marched through the town to Nasova, armed with rifles and bayonets fixed, in a very soldier-like manner. This war was occasioned by the tribe of natives at Dawuna having murdered a number of Christian natives. As soon as the news reached Levuka, Major Harding with a body of troops was despatched to the place in Her Britannic Majesty's schooner Renard. On arriving they at once marched to Dawuna, under the command of Major Harding and the native Captain Ratu Joni Thoiata. On the 16th of May the troops came up with the murderers, who were assembled in great force, having been joined by a number of others from distant parts. After three hours' hard fighting, however, the King's troops were successful and drove the enemy from his position, with a loss of from 50 to 60 men killed and wounded. On the 17th of May they continued their march to the great fighting town of Somo Levu, near which they arrived at night, and continuing their march came suddenly upon the town and took it by surprise, by approaching it on the side opposite to the direction in which they had come. The chief and some 10 or 15 of the insurgents were killed in this assault. In this town they found several natives who belonged to a supposed friendly tribe, but who had come to give the enemy information respecting the number and movements of the King's troops. These men, who were, in fact, in friendly alliance with the government, were made prisoners, and, having been duly tried by a court-martial, consisting of three native chiefs and a white officer, four of them were ordered to be shot, which sentence was executed. Having taken this stronghold, it was totally destroyed and evacuated, and on the 18th the troops marched on to another large town, at which were assembled a large number of natives from distant places. After a short contest this town was also taken and destroyed. This being the tenth and the last town in the district taken by the government troops, the whole tribe at once surrendered and gave in their adherence to the King. The troops continued their march to their headquarters at the Ba, and the more remote tribes in all directions, seeing the uselessness of further resistance, sent in to surrender to the victors. Thus the whole of Viti Levu has now submitted to the King's authority, and there is every prospect that the whole of the island will be opened for the purchase of land by settlers before the close of the present year. This campaign only occupied three weeks; the whole of the orders delivered to Major Harding on leaving Levuka for the scene of action were executed in that short period, and peace restored and established.

Extravagance Diminishing.

Extravagance in the personal habits of the people is one of the evils engendered by every war. Our country has not escaped it. The shoddy men and the contractors who speculated out of the blood of their countrymen have had too much to do with setting the fashions for the American people for several years past. But "easy come, easy go," in a homely maxim which applied to them as well as to others. Many of them have squandered their mushroom wealth and have already failed, so that their vulgar and demoralizing influence is felt no longer. There has been less extravagance and idle and foolish waste of money during the summer past than in any one of several of the last preceding.

This is well. Rational, solid comfort is more sought after now, and at half the cost which attended the heartless and hollow display which has been so much in vogue. We are tending backward toward the days of economy and judicious expenditure, and the reign of common sense. This is a movement in the right direction.

Popular Fallacy and Deceptions.

It is an infirmity of man to cling to the teachings of a past generation, and to stubbornly resist the light of reform and progress. Health reform and temperance growth are jealously watched over by the poison bitters compounders. One great prevailing deception of the present age is the impression that every human biped of either sex must be stimulated, and the poisoned chalice is labeled "Medicated Bitters," the better to palliate their use and prolong the epidemic. One of the most zealous workers to cure this malady, Dr. Joseph Walker, inventor and proprietor of the famed California Vinegar Bitters, believes in making bitters that are "true medicine," and advises the sick man to swallow a draught that will wash out the leprosy of his disease. In this faith he is steadfast, and his Vinegar Bitters, though a contradiction to the general character of all other bitters, are, as a great success and life vitalizer, evidence of one popular fallacy and corrected.—*Com.*

Interesting to Invalid Ladies.

HAMILTONIAN, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 9, 1870.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, since commencing the use of your medicines. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit, I was somewhat discouraged after the use (for a short time only.) I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning." I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all care and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly, and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources; at times it seemed about impossible to stand so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go my stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Yours truly, MRS. M. NIFFIN SNYDER.

Something Nice—Gentlemen have been troubled for want of a paper collar more closely resembling linen. This is furnished them in the Elmwood Collar. It has a cloth surface that must certainly be linen from its quality, and folded edges that prevent its looking like paper. It is so perfect an imitation of linen that it cannot be detected even on close scrutiny. It is for sale at all gents' furnishing stores, and we would recommend every gentleman to try it.—*Boston Herald.*

On Everybody's Tongue.—Elegiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous free soil advertising is better to all the paid-for puffing to which the owners of he us the paid-for puffing to which the owners of he us bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

The Rice Divorce suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 21; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows scarce quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderfully pearly and natural completion to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with HUNTINGTON MUSTANG LINIMENT, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated MUSTANG LINIMENT. It costs but 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle, and no family or owner of Horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel-plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

The Markets.

NEW YORK			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ .12¾@		.12¾
Common to good Texans	.10¾@		.11¾
Inferior Texans	.07¾@		.07¾
Milch Cows	40.00	@	85.00
Hogs—Live		@	6¾ @ .7¾
Dressed		@	8¾ @ .9¾
Sheep		@	.19 @ .07¾
Cotton—Middling		@	.16¾ @ .17¾
Flour—Extra Western	5.35	@	6.00
State Extra	5.00	@	5.40
Inferior to Common	4.17	@	4.95
Wheat—Red Western	1.24	@	1.25
No. 2 Spring	1.23	@	1.23
Rye	.98	@	.98
Corn—Mixed	1.35	@	1.35
Barley—Western	.54	@	.65
Oats—Mixed Western	.90	@	.90
Oats—Mixed Western	.58	@	.70
Hay—per cwt	.40	@	.50
Straw—per cwt	.60	@	.70
Hops	70's—20 @ 25		60's— 6 @ 10
Pork—Mess	23.70	@	24.00
Lard	.14	@	.14
Petroleum—Crude	5	Refined	.11¾
Butter—State	.38	@	.40
Ohio, Fine	.34	@	.37
Ohio, Yellow	.29	@	.30
Western ordinary	.26	@	.28
Pennsylvania fine	.32	@	.30
Cheese—State Factory	.13¾@		.14¾
State Skimmed	.5	@	.2
Ohio	.12¾@		.13¾
Eggs—State	.23		.24
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1.30	@	1.30
Rye—State	.87	@	.90
Corn—Mixed	.88	@	.96
Barley—State	1.75	@	1.80½
Oats—State	.62	@	.62
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6.00	@	6.55
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.15	@	1.17
Corn	.84	@	.84½
Oats	.57	@	.57
Rye	.90	@	.90
Barley	1.60	@	1.70
Lard	.14½@		.15
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middling	15¾@		.16
Flour—Extra	6.75	@	7.00
Wheat	1.24	@	1.30
Corn	.85	@	.96
Oats	.60	@	.62
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour	6.00	@	6.35
Wheat—Western Red	1.19	@	1.23
Corn—Yellow	.95	@	.95
Mixed	.94	@	.94
Petroleum—Crude	8.08½	Refined	.12

Best Organs for Easiest Payments.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., winners of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and DIPLOMA of HONOR, at PARIS, 1867 and VIENNA, 1873, and HIGHEST AWARDS IN AMERICA ALWAYS, respectfully announce that, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacture, they now offer their celebrated Cabinet Organs, not only for cash exclusively, as formerly, but will also rent them with privilege of purchase, or sell for payments running through one to four years. One may rent an organ and thoroughly test it before completing its purchase; if paid for in the course of one year the cost will be only five to ten per cent. more than the lowest price for cash on delivery.

The following table shows amounts and times of payment on several plans, running through one year, for a FIVE OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGAN, style F, with Five Stops, Vox Humana, &c. Other styles are at proportionate rates.

Cash Price $120. Time Price, $143. Rent 3 Mos., $14.30.

Plan	Payments in Advance.	In Three Months.	In Six Months	In Nine Months.	Twelve Months.
No. 1	$14 30	$14.30	$14.30	$14.30	$85.80
No. 2	23.00	23.00			69.00
No. 3	28.24	28.24	28.24	27.34	
No. 4	71.50	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45
No. 5	67.92		67.94		
No. 6	69.90				69.90
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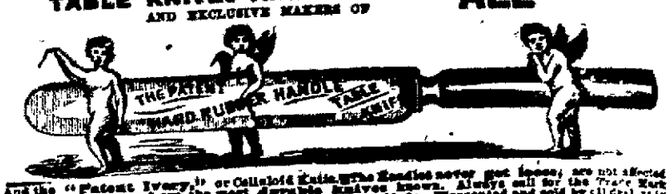

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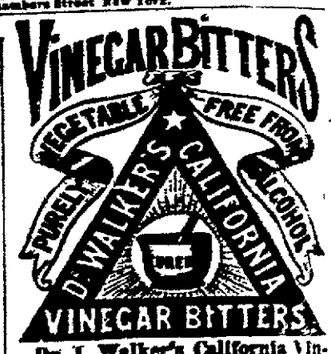

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